

THE EAST ANGLIAN;

OR,

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. XX.]

SEPTEMBER, 1862:

NOTES.

EPITAPH IN THEBERTON CHURCHYARD.

In the churchyard of the parish of Theberton, near Yoxford, Suffolk, against the south wall of the church, and near the porch, is an old brick tomb, on which is the following inscription in capital letters.

Here is a stone to sitt upon | Under which lies in hopes to rise | To y^e day of blisse
and happinesse, | Honest John Fenn, the sonne | of William Fenn, Clarke and | late
Rector of this Parish. | Being turned out of his | Living, and sequestered for | His
loyalty to the late | King Charles the first. | He departed this life, the | 22 day of
October, Anno Dom. | 1678.

The name of John Fenn is not mentioned in the "Nonconformist's Memorial," neither have I met with it in any published work.

As a few years since, many ancient tombstones were ruthlessly removed from their legitimate positions, to make way for modern *improvements*, it may not be uninteresting to your antiquarian readers that the above inscription should be recorded some where, I therefore venture to send it to the *East Anglian*.

Theberton is a small parish, purely agricultural. The church (St. Peter's) is an ancient structure, the interior recently very highly decorated, has a round tower, octangular at top, containing four bells. The patronage is vested in the Crown, and in the incumbency of the Reverend Henry Hardinge, M.A.—S.A.W., *Westleton Grange*.

MORTUARY FEES (p. 234).

In the "New Commentaries on the Laws of England," by H. J. Stephen, vol. 3, p. 98 (2nd Edition, London, 1848), we are informed that mortuaries are "a sort of ecclesiastical heriots,* being a customary † gift claimed by, and due to the minister in very many parishes on the death of his parishioners. They seem originally to have been like lay heriots, only a voluntary bequest to the church, being intended (as Lyndewoode informs us, from a constitution of Archbishop Langham) as a kind of expiation and amends to the clergy, for the personal tithes and other ecclesiastical duties, which the laity in their life-time might have neglected or forgotten to pay. For this purpose, *after* the lord's heriot or best good was taken out, the second best chattel was reserved to the church as a mortuary. And therefore in the laws of King Canute, this mortuary is called soul scot (saulscoat), or *symbolum anime*. It was anciently usual in this kingdom to bring the mortuary to church, along with the corpse, when it came to be buried; and thence it is sometimes called a *corse-present*, a term which bespeaks it to have been once a voluntary donation. However, in Bracton's time, so early as Henry the third, we find it riveted into an established custom; insomuch that the bequests of heriots and mortuaries were held to be necessary ingredients in every testament of chattels."

"The variety of customs with regard to mortuaries, giving frequently a handle to exactions on the one side, and frauds or expensive litigations on the other, it was thought proper by statute 21 Hen. VIII, cap. 6, to reduce them to some kind of certainty. For this purpose it is enacted, that all mortuaries or corse-presents to parsons of any parish, shall be taken in the following manner; unless where by custom less or none at all is due, viz: for every person who does not leave goods to the value of ten marks, nothing; for every person who leaves goods to the value of ten marks and under thirty pounds, 3s. 4d.; if above thirty pounds and under forty pounds, 6s. 8d.; if above forty pounds, of what value soever they may be, 10s., and no more. And no mortuary shall throughout the kingdom, be paid for the death of any *feme covert*, nor for any child, nor for any one of full age that is not a housekeeper, nor for any wayfaring man; but such wayfaring man's mortuary shall be paid in the parish to which he belongs. And upon this statute stands the law of mortuaries to this day." (P. 100.)

This it will be noticed does not answer G.W.M.'s query—"When did the custom of giving mortuaries fall into disuse;" and I have referred to Hook's "Church Dictionary," Wharton's "Law Lexicon," Dale's "Clergyman's Legal Hand Book," and Burn's "Ecclesiastical Law," without ascertaining that fact. Indeed their articles on the subject (with the exception of Burns) are all apparently compilations from Stephen's "New Commentaries."

Dale however mentions an Act (23 Vict. c. 62. sec. 8, 9), which provides under certain circumstances for the commutation of Easter offerings, *mortuaries* and surplice fees, from which we may infer that there are parishes in which mortuaries are still paid.

* "It is to be observed that mortuaries are not

† "None is due of common right; but by custom only."

I hope G.W.M. will endeavour to answer his own query by investigation among parish registers, in the meantime I would recommend to him the article "mortuaries" in Burn's "Ecclesiastical Law" (a book readily met with) which is the most comprehensive account of the subject in print.—A.

Although unable to answer G.W.M.'s question in your July No., as to the time when the custom of giving Mortuary fees fell into disuse, I would like to say a word or two about them. In the Churchwardens' accounts of Bungay St. Mary, there are recorded from the year 1550 to 1711, the names of no less than 83 persons on whose interments mortuary fees of 6s. 8d. each, were in almost every case received; a few at 3s. 4d. being the exceptions, but I do not find an instance where a fee has been received by this church, for church-yard burials, expressly so stated. Of these 83, 56 are shown to have been received for *adults* buried *in* the church, and 10 for *children* buried *in* the church. Of the remaining 17 it is possible some may have been for interment *without* the church, but there is nothing to shew from the following heads of entries, that it was so; indeed the conclusion to be drawn from them leans the other way. They are thus made up.

3—"For breaking up church ground.

3—"For breaking up the ground.

2—"For breaking up the graves.

1—"For a child's grave.

6—"For the grave.

1—"For the burying.

1—"For a mortuary."

} In none of these do
the name of "church"
occur.

The only time "Mortuary" is mentioned is in 1622-3, and runs thus—
"Received for a mortuary for Mr. Burrough, iij. iiijd."

Other entries show the frequency of "sonken graves" in the church, that required to be raised, and made level with the floor. After 1711 no similar entries occur, nor are there any from 1523 (at which date the book commences) till 1550.

Happily for our sanitary welfare, interments within this church have been for many years of very rare occurrence, there are however several of subsequent date to 1711, as the floor stones tell, but by whom the fees (if any) were received does not appear.

It would seem from the above, and the date of its disuse in the parish mentioned by G.W.M., that the discontinuance of mortuary fees was gradual, extending over upwards of at least 30 years, the difference between 1711 and 1741, and that they did not apply in this parish to interments *without* the church, is tolerably well sustained from the summary of entries given above.

The first entry runs thus:—

"1550. Itm. rec^d of francis Tibnam, ffor y^e breking of ye churchs grownd for the buriall of Mrs. Sone, vjs. viijd."

The last.

"1711. Received for buryng Robt. Yorke, in ye church, 6s. 8d."

The last Act of Parliament that I can find referred to, as bearing on the subject of Mortuaries is 28 Geo. II. cap. 6, but I have never seen the Act itself.—G. B. BAKER, *Bungay*.

DOWSING'S JOURNAL (p. 218).

I have amongst various other Suffolk MSS. and works, a manuscript copy, in an old hand, of this journal, and which varies in some few instances from the printed one by Loder, 1786, 4to; amongst others:—

No. 18 (page 3). Stansted, is written "Sternfield:" (doubtless the latter is correct, as Sternfield is nearer Saxmundham and Snape; and Stanstead occurs No. 119).

45. (page 6). Elms, is written "at Mary Elms, January 30, Nothing to do" (doubtless that was the second visit there).

87. Reads in MSS. "Kayfield, April 3rd, 1644. My deputy broke down divers pictures, and I have done the rest."

94. Reads, "Will. Aldice, Curate, and drunkard Francis Evered."

107. Is "North Cove," and reads—"Wee broke down *four* superstitious pictures in glass, and above twenty cherubims, and we digged down the steps."

109. "Thirty cherubims."

111. Blyford, "twenty superstitious pictures," and "St. Andrew's cross in the window."

114. "Twenty cherubims."

137. Allington, "and Paul and another superstitious picture," in addition to those printed.

140. Wangford } both are written "Aug. the 29th."

141. Wrentham }

I may also mention that the Journal has been reprinted by Parker, Oxford, 1850, with "Well's Rich Man's Duty," in one vol, but it is a copy of the 4to edition, and no notice is made of the above and various other differences.—C. GOLDING, *London*.

In reply to the enquiry No. 2 of J.G.N., I have a copy of a reprint of R. Loder's, *Journal of William Dowsing*, printed by William Hughes, for J. W. Parker, West Strand, London, fscap. 8vo, 1844, pp. iv. viii, 33.—B.P.H.

WILLIAM DOWSING (pp. 146, 162, 218).

In the churchyard of Pulham, St. Mary the Virgin, Norfolk, near the south-east corner of the chancel, is a brick tomb, covered by a slab bearing the following inscription:—

"Here lyeth the Body of Margaret the wife of Peter Watts, daughter and Sole Heiress of William Dowsing, of Laxfield, in the county of Suffolk, Gent., Obijt 14th day of February, Anno Domini, 1707."

Above is a shield bearing the arms of *Watts*, a lion rampant, with a mullet for difference, impaling *Dowsing*, a fess between two lions passant. Colours not distinguishable.

The burial of this lady is thus entered in the Register:—

"1706. Margaret Watts, generosa vidua sepulta fuit Feb., 16to."

Pulham.

GEORGE RAYSON.

FLUVIAL ETYMOLOGY OF SUFFOLK.

(Continued from p. 236)

In my last communication, I left off with the Alde. The principal feeder of this river is the Butley rivulet (mentioned in the Ordnance map), the lowest part of which becomes a tolerable wide estuary, opening into that of the Alde, just before it joins the sea. Indeed the part of the Alde below the junction is sometimes designated the Butley. The Butley however, evidently derives its name from Butley parish (in Loes hundred), which is bounded on the east by this river. In like manner the Deben is sometimes called the Woodbridge river, from flowing past Woodbridge.

There is a place called Chedburgh, near Clare, and a Chediston, near Halesworth. I am not aware whether either of these places is situated near a stream, but if so, it may have been called the *Chet*. Chedgrave in Norfolk is situated on a stream called on one map the *Chet*, or *Ket*. It may however be advisable to consider the meaning of this name, which would appear to be etymologically connected with many others in Europe, under Norfolk rivers.

Darmsden is the name of a hamlet near Needham, and situated near the Waveney. Darmstadt in Germany was named from a river Darm, and there is a river Darne which falls into the Scheldt, which may derive their names from O. G. *darm*, ductus.

The parish of Weybread, appears to derive its name, which was anciently written Weybridge, from the British *ui* (*W. gwy*), a stream, water. Wey or Wye may have been one of the names of the Waveney, near which Weybread is situated. Wey or Wye are found in composition, and otherwise, of many names in England, &c. There is Wye on the Stour, Kent; Weybridge, Surrey; Weybourne, Norfolk; Weymouth, Dorset, &c., &c.; Weyhill, Hants.

The small river Finn probably had its appellation from the Gael. *fiann*, white, fair. Fin or Finn is found in composition, and otherwise, of several waters and rivulets, in Scotland and Ireland.

The parishes of Kentford (anc. Kenford) and Kenton, doubtless have their name, like that of Kennet, in Cambridgeshire, from the river Ken, Kent or Kennet (which according to Cary, falls into the Lark or Mildenhall river), the appellation of several rivers of Great Britain, whose names would seem to be derived from the *W. can*, "white."

The first part of the name Thurlow, which is situated on the Stour, is merely another orthography of the Celt, *dour*, *dur* (*udor*), "water."

Oulton, a parish near Lowestoft, is on the Waveney, or at all events, near a stream which falls into it. Oul is derived from the Gael. *aul*, a rivulet, Celt. *ol*, *hol*, *ul*, *hul*, water. There is the Hundred river, which falls into the sea above Aldborough, and which may refer to the hundred through which it runs.

The stream called the Bret or Brett; in Bowen's map, the Breton or Bret (whence Brettenham, the *Combretonium* of Antoninus, was denominated)

which falls into the Stour, probably had its name from the British *ffrod*, a stream, torrent, by change of *f* into *ð*.

There is a rivulet called the Minsmere, which has the last part of its name from the Saxon *mere*, a lake, pool, marsh. This rivulet may have also been called the Yox, Ox or Ouse, *i. e.* the water. There is a place called Yoxford, situated at no great distance from it.

My first impression was that the Lothing Lake might have the same etymology as that of the Berkshire river Loddon, and the place so named in Norfolk, but it seems to be rather the same name as that of the hundred of Lothingland, which in Domesday was written Ludingaland, which may simply denote "the land or district of the sons or descendants of Lud."

In Cary's map the Ore is called the Alde. In the Ordnance map the former is made to rise between Parham and Framlingham, and the Alde near Dennington, and both to form a junction near Beversham bridge. It is then called the Alde until it reaches the town marshes by Orford, when it is again styled the Ore. The name Ore or Or (which of course gives name to Orford) is etymologically connected with that of the English and Scottish rivers, Orr, Urr, Urie and Eure. Chalmers gives many suggestions as to the etymology of the three former names; as the British *goyr*, in compos. *woyr*, Ir. *ur*, "what is pure, lively or brisk"; the British *oor*, "cold," the Bas Bret. *ur*, *or*, "embouchure"; but I am disposed to think that all these names are derived from a more simple root *viz.*, the British *eur*, *ovr*, "water," possibly from Gr. *reo* "to flow"; or from Gr. *odor*, "water," by contraction, *owr*.

Again, the Orwell may have its name from the British *ur-wille*, "the flood river"; or from *ur-hoewal*, the whirling or eddying river. I will conclude with this remark, that the names Ore, Orwell, Ouse, Stour, and Waveney are etymologically connected with at least 5000 local names in Europe.

Gray's Inn Square.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

ALTAR STONES (p. 213).

It is probable that A. may find a slab marked with five crosses still remaining in the chancel end of Yarmouth church. There is a short paper in the *Notes and Queries* on this subject, which may assist him in these enquiries, but it is not for me to quote it here. The stone at Salle, from the description, must have been removed from an altar dedicated to the Virgin, and originally had three crosses at the upper and three at the lower end, with one midway between them which, together served to symbolize the "seven sorrows of the Virgin." The numerous stones rectangular on one side, and aslant on the other, have been but briefly noticed by antiquaries in general, they are common in England, France and Belgium, and are summarily dismissed as belonging to the 12 and 13 centuries and are said to cover the remains of half priests or deacons. It would be of great importance if the period could be ascertained when these groups of crosses were first inscribed on tomb stones or altars. Where they are found on stones shaped as above described, they bear the evident sign of stone pilfering. — H. DAVENET.

THE ROMANS IN EAST ANGLIA.

In the *Proceedings* of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, vol. ii. p. 117, the Rev. Henry Creed, in a paper on the Castle and Honor of Eye, refers to the probability of that town having been the site of a camp on the Venta Icenorum of the *Iter Britanniarum*. It may be interesting to know, that since then some fresh evidences of the Roman occupation of Eye have come to light. At some little distance from the north-west corner of the foss, which surrounded the castle earthwork, lies a field called the Camp, or camping field. Mr. Penning, builder, of Eye, to whom it belongs, having heard a tradition that it was once partly covered by edifices, determined in January, 1857, to ascertain the fact. It is bounded on the north by a narrow line of low meadows, through which runs a brook that empties itself into the river Dove, on the east side of Eye; the latter stream falls into the Waveney at Hoxne. At some remote period the low meadows formed the bed of a wide stream, navigable up to Eye, as is evidenced by anchors and fragments of boats having been found at some depth beneath the surface. The Camp-field at that period, formed the south bank of the stream, a site most appropriate for a Roman villa; it is placed at some height above the present level of the low meadows, and therefore at a considerable elevation above the flow of the stream.

Near the west side of it, the man employed to excavate, dug down to a depth of 1 foot 9 inches below the surface, when he came upon two arched chambers or vaults, the outer walls, E. and W. being 1 foot 6 inches thick, and the intermediate jamb being 2 feet thick; the two chambers thus enclosed were each 2 feet 3 inches wide, and faced the north, where there appeared to have been no wall; their south ends were bounded by a wall 2 feet thick, and their length from north to south was 5 feet 6 inches; the bricks of which they were built being $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick and evidently Roman; their height from the floor to the top of the arches 3 feet 6 inches; the arches themselves sprang from the piers and met upon the intermediate jamb, and were formed of Roman tiles $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch thick; the layers of mortar between which being nearly as thick as the tiles themselves. They did not entirely cover the chambers, but alternated with open spaces; thus at the south end was an open space of 6 inches between the wall and the first arch; then an arch 7 inches wide; then a like space, followed by a similar arch; so that there were 5 open spaces, and 5 arches alternately. There was a large quantity of burnt earth in the chambers beneath, and mixed with it were ashes, but it has been ascertained that the floors were not paved, but laid with a kind of cement, very hard and compact. They are believed to have been the furnaces for heating a sudatorium or a caldarium of a Roman villa.—C.

About a month since there was turned up from the railway cutting on the common, at Bungay, a coin of the Emperor Nero, in second brass, bearing on the obverse, his head laureated, "IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P. MAX. TR P: P P.," and on the reverse, the figure of Victory marching, "VICTORIA AVGVSTI:" in the field "s. c."—B.

GORLESTON OR GORLESTONE (p. 207).

It is much to be regretted your able correspondent R. S. Charnock did not extend his interesting paper on the village of Gorleston, and the important river with which it is so intimately associated.

In furtherance of his views, the following facts and suggestions are offered and may induce him to resume the subject, and perhaps lead us to a more satisfactory result. It is first necessary to encounter the chance of offending your Icenean readers by reminding them that the river Gar, or (perhaps as it was more recently called) the Yar, is first a rippling "Gull" in the village of Garveston, and from which it takes the original name. It is unnecessary to trace the progress till it falls into the Wensum, at Trowse. As it approaches the sea it gives names to the principal ancient holds upon the banks, as Gariononum and Jaramutha.

Many unaccustomed to decipher written documents of the 16th and early part of the 17th centuries, are not aware that the letter "v" was most generally written as we now write the letter "b," and by following the varied orthography or naming, given by your correspondent, it becomes evident the omission of the most trifling action of the pen alone prevents the river from communicating the same nominal intercourse to the village at the outlet, as it historically assumes and maintains, from that at which it takes its rise, and the first and last villages in its course would necessarily be Garbeston.

All acquainted with the village of Gorleston are well aware the present course of the river is from one hundred to one hundred and fifty yards on the sea side of the old river, of which but little now remains, beyond stagnant pools, mud banks, tufts of sedges, and the massive fragments of the rude dam. Still it maintains a nominal vestige of former importance, by constituting the boundry line for some distance between Yarmouth and Gorleston.

In further proof of the veneration conceded to the old name of the river, the rippling stream which falls into the channel at Strumpshaw, is called the Gar.

Of the numerous families who were formerly located on the banks of these rivers, the most important of which monumental memorials still exist is that of Garbrigg, in the village of Wickhamton, where two noble monuments, rich in armorial bearings remain, but it is worthy of remark that this family was seated there long before there was any known bridge crossing the principal river or either of the branches.—H. DAVENEY.

POESIES ON RINGS (pp. 61, 99, 114).

I have a silver ring, on the inside of which is engraved the following inscription.

"Let virtue be
A guide to thee."

EDWARD PRETTY.

Hourglasses in Churches (pp. 6, 61, 68).—There is a stand for an hour glass in Marlingford church, Norfolk.—A.

SEIZURE OF DANISH SHIPS 1666.

The MS. from which the following letter was transcribed belongs to Mr. James Reeve, the Curator of the Norfolk and Norwich Museum. Upon my representing to him that it was worthy of being printed in the "*East Anglian*," relating as it does to a historical fact, and also to one of the counties for which your "*Notes and Queries*," was especially established, he at once accorded me permission to transcribe it for your pages.

The occasion of it seems to have been the failure of the attempt by a Squadron of the English fleet, to capture two rich fleets of Dutch Merchantmen, which had taken refuge in the port of Bergen; the failure being no doubt occasioned by the English Squadron having been anchored under the guns of the castle (relying upon the neutrality of Alefeldt the governor), from which a heavy fire was opened, so that one ship was sunk and the others saved themselves by cutting their cables and running out to sea.—A.

"James Duke of Yorke and Albany, Earle of Vlster, Lord high Adm^l of England and Ireland, and Constable of Douer Castle, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Gouverneur of Portsmouth, &c.

"In pursuance of an order from ye King my Soueraigne Lord and Brother dated ye 3^d of May, 1666. These are to will and require you to cause all such Ships and Vessells, belonging to ye King of Danemarke, or his Subjects wch now are, or shall hereafter Come into any Ports, Creeks or Places, within yor Jurisdiction, to be seized and detained there to attend his Majts further pleasure: Except such ships wch shall haue a passe vnder my hand and Seal for their safe returne to ye said King's Dominions, And this shall Warrant yor soe doeing. Given under my hand at Whitehall this 12th of May, 1666. JAMES.

"To Sr Henry Felton, Bart., my Vice Adm^l of ye County of Suffolke.
By Command of his R. Highnesse, W. Couentrye.
(Endorsed) Sr Hen. felton's Letter dated May, 66.

Names of Authors Wanted (p. 242).—"Ximenes," and an "Essay on the Source of positive pleasure," were written by Dr. Polidori, who resided some time at Norwich, but I think not for a very long period. Many persons living at Norwich at this time, no doubt recollect him. Dr. Polidori, was travelling companion and physician to Lord Byron, and as well as his patron somewhat eccentric. He left Lord Byron in Venice, in 1807, and returned to England, and it was I suppose after that he resided at Norwich, and published the works named. I have understood that the Doctor was the author of "The Vampyre," a production formerly considered as being by Lord Byron.—D. Stock.

Lowestoft Tokens, (p. 6).—I have one Obv. A Herring Boat at Sea, Ships in the distance, Motto—"Success to the Fisheries." Reverse, Bathing Machines, Ships at Sea Motto—"Lowestoft Token," "Sea Bath—" E.P., 1795.

In describing No. 6, there is a slight mistake, it should be Robert Barker, not Barkses. I have two good specimens of this coin.—E.W.

RING FOUND AT TIVETSHALL.

The following notice of a ring found at Tivetshall St. Margaret, is taken from the memorandum book of a Mr. James Norris, of the parish of St. Laurence, in Norwich, who died in 1796.

"July 10th, 1772. A Gold Ring was found in a ploughed field in the parish of Tivetshall St. Margaret, and Hundred of Dias, in the County of Norfolk, about 15 Miles distance from the City of Norwich. And as it does not appear that there have been any Saxon, Danish, or Roman Encampment near the Place where it was found, no Monastery or Bishop's See, nearer than Norwich, the Present Owner is at a loss to know how it came there: and also, what use it was originally intended for, and what is the Inscription around it. From the impression taken off in wax, there appear to be a Tree: Qy. whether the oak? if not that, what Tree? and on the stem or trunk of the Tree, is a Mark, Qy. what that mark is? What is the Inscription around the tree? is it not *ibo dom in te?*"

"The Ring is fine Gold; and is cut out of one solid piece; and not turned up, and soldered, as they are made now. It weighs 8 dwts 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

"When any Impressions are taken from it (which the owner wishes may be as few as possible) great Care must be taken, that the wax is not boiling hot, for if it is the seal will stick to the wax, and bring away the wax with it: this have often happened; and it is very difficult to take off an Impression without: and the seal must be injured in getting the wax out of it, however carefully it may be done.—J.N.

"The above Ring, I gave to Edwd. King, Esq., in Mansfield Street, Cavendish Square, London.—J. NORRIS."

I might, without any disadvantage, have expunged the paragraph commencing "when any impressions, &c.," and should have done so, had it not appeared characteristic of a curiosity collector. So it remains as a proof (if any be needed) that although *Tempora mutantur et nos mutamus in illis*, collectors ninety years ago were not a whit better than most of that ilk are now a days. It would be hopeless I suppose, to enquire where this ring is now.—Z.

EARLY PRINTING IN EAST ANGLIA (pp. 141, 150).

It appears from the *Notes and Queries* of the 1st of March, 1862, p. 172, that a copy of the Dutch Psalter, printed at Norwich, by Anthony Solemne, was sold by auction on the 23rd of January in that year, by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, for £20. Apparently this is the only copy known besides that in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. The name of the purchaser is unknown to the Auctioneer.—B.

INSCRIPTIONS OF CHURCH BELLS (p. 240).

St. Nicolas Church, Witham, Essex.—They are six in number and bear the following inscriptions.

1,—*"Ricardus Bowler, 1601. Det sonetum plenum ine et modulamen amenum."* 2,—*"Ricardus Bowler, 1601. Tu eloqui dedici renovata voca docere."* 3,—*"Graye, cast me, 1627."* 4,—*".....made me, 1669."* 5,—*"Thomas Gardiner, fecit. Mark Draper, Sam. Hawes, C.W.S., 1743."* 6,—*"Thos. Gardiner, fecit, 1743."* I should be obliged if any of your readers could explain the meaning of the inscriptions on Nos. one and two.—JOHN BRAMSTON.

* I do not exactly see the sense of this, but would suggest that it may be read "abo done in te;" i. e. sperabo domine in te.

QUERIES.

SIR ROBERT BRANDON.

Sir Robert Brandon, of Henham, Suffolk, third son of Sir William Brandon, of Henham, and of the borough of Southwark, was knight of the body to king Henry VIII, in 1511. He was uncle of Charles Brandon, who was then squire of the body, and afterwards created Duke of Suffolk; and in 1514, Sir Robert served under his nephew, as a captain in the war with France,

Sir Robert died in 1524, and by his will, dated 22nd of February, 1523, directed that his body should be buried in the church of Wangford, by his wife, Ann, between two pillars; and he gave to that church, for tythes forgotten 66s. 8d., and for repairs of the church 20s.; and a boll of barley and half a boll of wheat, towards the repairs of the church of every parish in Norfolk, in which he held any lands.

He directed his executrix to pay to the guild of St. Peter, at Wangford, and to the guild of our blessed lady at Newton, of both which guilds he was Alderman, the money he had of theirs (between three and four pounds each). To the church of Newton he gave a mass book, such as his wife should deliver, and to the church of Worsted, in Norfolk, 20s. for repairs; and he left 40s. for an obit, to be kept in Norwich Cathedral. To the prior of Blyborough, he gave 26s. 8d., for tythes and rents not paid. His manors and lands in the hundreds of Tunstead and Happyng, in Norfolk, and all his goods and chattels he gave to his wife, Dame Margaret; she to pay his debts and do for his soul as she should think most pleasing to God; and constituted her sole executrix. She proved the will in the prerogative court of Canterbury, 28th Nov., 1524.

I have no doubt there are some inaccuracies in the foregoing note of the will, which I made from memory, after reading it at Doctors Commons; but it is correct in the main, and it is sufficient to ground the questions I wish to ask; which are,

1st. Who were his first and second wives, Ann and Catherine? Dugdale says he married a daughter of . . . Calthorp, who was living in 1st Henry VIII. She I suppose was Katherine, who survived her husband and was executrix of his will.

2nd. Did he leave any children? I presume not, as there is no mention of any in his will.

As to his lands in Suffolk, I presume they were entailed, and (if he had no children) went to his nephew the Duke.

3rd. Is there any memorial of Sir Robert Brandon, or of his wives or any of his ancestors, or collaterals, at Wangford church, or elsewhere in Suffolk or Norfolk? and if there are, where shall I find an account of them?

3, Paragon, New Kent Road.

Geo. R. CORNER.

Etymology of Bungay.—I shall feel obliged to Dr. Charnock, or to any of your correspondents, by their favoring me with the etymology of my native place "Bungay."—A.B.

SUFFOLK TRADESMEN'S TOKENS.

With a view to the compilation of as complete a list as possible of the Tokens issued by Suffolk Tradesmen in the 17th century, we shall be obliged to our Correspondents for lists of names of the issuers of such tokens as they may have in their collections.

FAMILY OF ABBOT, OF SUFFOLK.

I find a William Abbot, clothier, of Swan Hall, Hawkedon, Lord of Somerton, living in 1570; and a Simon Abbot, of Chelsworth, who, by will dated 1537 and proved in 1540, devised his real estate at Chelsworth to his sons. Were these two families related, and how?—J. A.

Thomas Barsham.—Can any of your readers give me information respecting the history of *Thomas Barsham*, who seems to have lived in the early part of the fifteenth century? It is said, that we are probably indebted to him, for many interesting specimens of ancient art, which are to be found on the screens of several of our Norfolk and Suffolk Churches. As he was called "Thomas of Yarmouth," was he born there, or only lived in the town?—J. DALTON, *St. John's, Norwich*.

Norwich Work.—As early as 1446, Norwich appears to have acquired a reputation for some particular kind of manufacture, as will appear from the following item of "Inventorium Prioratus Dunelm, Anno 1446.*"

"Item iij Qwisshons de blodio, de opere Norwicensi."

Can any of your correspondents give me any information concerning this Norwich work.—A.

The disfranchised Borough of Castle Rising, Norfolk.—Will any of your correspondents who have local and personal knowledge upon the subject, favor your readers with an account of the present condition and privileges of this borough, and its corporation; whether a mayor and aldermen are still elected, and if not, when the custom of doing so was discontinued. I should be glad to know what was the actual number of persons duly qualified to vote for members of parliament, at the period immediately antecedent to the Reform Act, how the elective franchise was obtained and exercised, what peculiar local ceremonies (if any) were observed at the elections, where the elections were held, and any information bearing upon these matters.—WM. TALLACK, *Norwich*.

Yeomen and Husbandmen.—What constituted the difference between a *Yeoman* and a *Husbandman* in the fifteenth century. It would appear from some early Suffolk wills that I have had occasion to refer to, that the yeoman ranked next to the gentleman and to have been a considerable holder of land. The Husbandman would appear to have been a tenant farmer. Query, what was the common extent of their holdings at the same period?—L.

* The Surtees Society Wills and Inventories, p. 90.